

MALAWSKI, Stefan

Case of lateral dislocation of the lumbar spine. Chir. narz. ruchu  
ortop. polska 19 no. 4:341-344 1954.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie.

Kierownik: prof. dr A.Gruca.

(SPINE, dislocations,  
lateral, traum.)

(DISLOCATIONS,  
spine, lateral)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700019-6

MALAWSKI, Marek J.

The linear enthalpy-entropy relationship, Roczn. chemii 38 no. 1:  
137-138 '64.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Warsaw.

MALAWSKI, Marek, J.; DRAPALA, Tadeusz

Specific cases of applying the Hammett equation. Pt.2.  
Rocznik chemii 37 no.2:153-160 '63.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Warsaw, and  
Department of General Chemistry, Agricultural College, Warsaw.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700019-6

MALAWSKI, Marek

"Mechanism of organic and enzymic reaction" by S.G. Waley.  
Reviewed by Marek Malawski. Roczniki chemii 37 no.1:119 '63.

MALAWSKI, Marek J.; DRAPALA, Tadeusz

Special cases in the application of the Hammett equation. I. The ionization constants of the ortho-substituted derivatives of benzoic acid. Roczn. chemii 34 no. 5: 1371-1380 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

I. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Warszawa, and Department of General Chemistry, College of Agriculture, Warszawa.

(Ionization) (Hammett equation) (Benzoic acid)

MALAWSKI, Marek J.; WROTEK, Jerzy

A method of graphic analysis of the kinetics of a system of inter-dependent chemical reactions. I. Rocznik chemii 34 no. 5: 1297-1306  
'60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu, Warszawa.

(Chemical reactions)

MALAWSKI, Marek J.: CZERSKA, Wanda

Prototropic systems. I. Electronic influence of substituents on the  
keto-enol equilibrium. Rocznik chemii 34 no.2:491-496 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu, Warszawa  
(Carbonyl group) (Enols)

G

7/10/67  
4/3/68  
4/22/68 (j)  
7

Cyclic derivatives of malonyl chloride. III. The acid strength of 6'-hydroxy-2',4-dioxopyranos(3',4',5,0)-1,3-dioxins. Marek J. Malański, Jan Świderski, and Anna Roniewicz (Univ. Warsaw). *Roczniki Chem.* 33, 119-32 (1959) (English summary); cf. *C.A.* 51, 19024. The acid strength of the anhydrides of  $\beta$ -methyl- $\alpha$ -acetylglutamic acid (I), 2,2-dimethyl-6'-hydroxy (II), and 2-methyl-2-ethyl-6'-hydroxy-2',4-dioxopyranos(3',4',5,0)-1,3-dioxin (III) was investigated. I is a strong org. acid, while the acid strength of II and III at least equal that of very strong org. acids. IV. Synthesis of amides of 2,4,6-trioxotetrahydropyran-3-carboxylic acid. Marek J. Malański, Jan Świderski, and Włodzimierz Tużko. *Ibid.* 33, 43. Several NH<sub>2</sub> salts of 2,2-dimethyl-6'-hydroxy-2',4-dioxopyranos(3',4',5,0)-1,3-dioxin (I) were transformed by heating in dry toluene to amides of 2,4,6-trioxotetrahydropyran-3-carboxylic acid (II). The structure of II was established by transforming the anilide of II to acetonedicarboxylic acid monoanilide and further with p transition through quinolone- $\alpha$ -acetic acid to 2-hydroxyleplidine. The formation of amides of II from I confirms the assumption that the neg. charge in the anion of I is localized in the zone of the pyranose ring. Schemes explaining the mechanism are given.

A. Kreglewski

MALAWSKI, M.; SWIDERSKI, J.; TUSZKO, W.

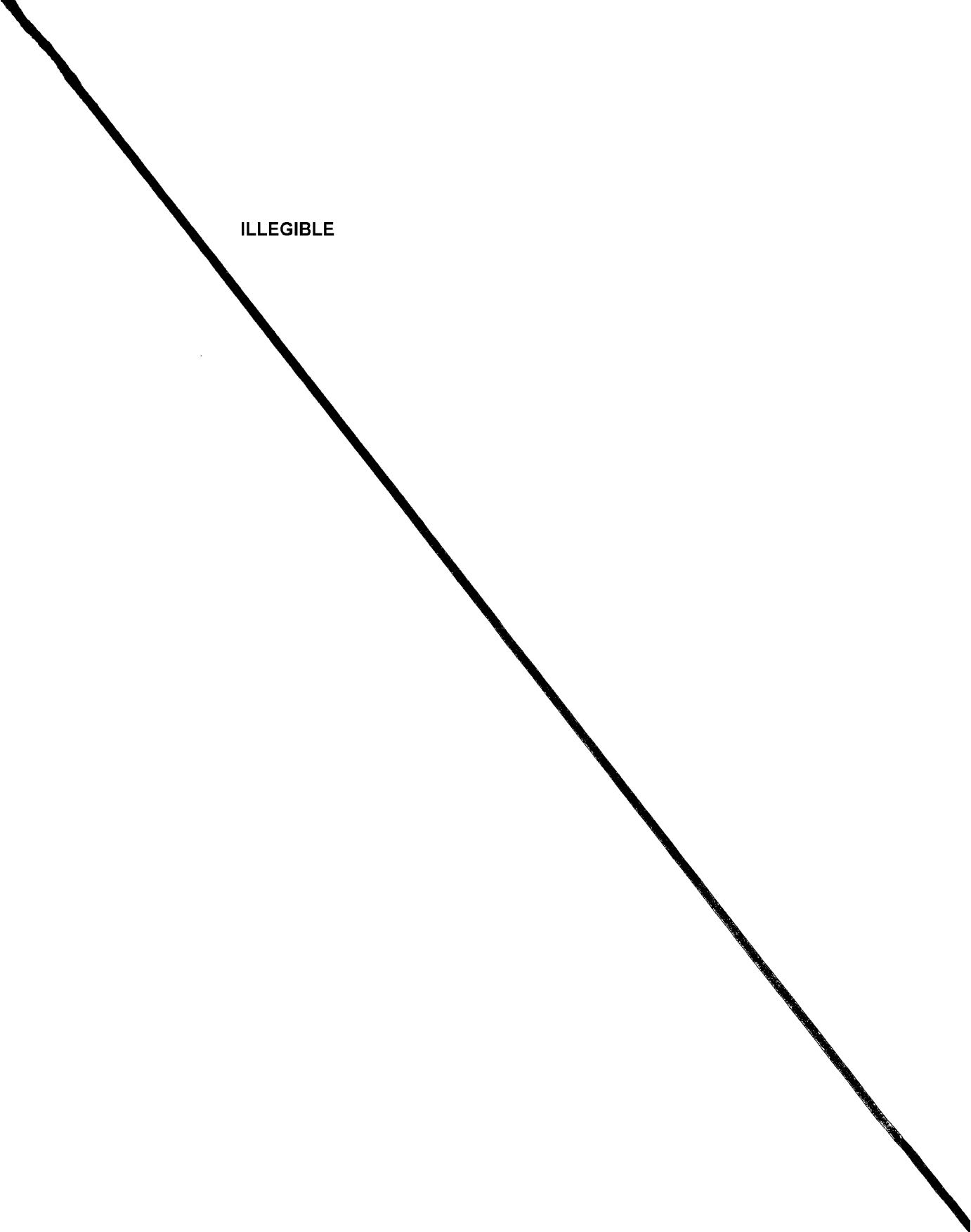
Cyclic derivatives of malonyl chloride. IV. Synthesis of amides of 2, 4, 6-trioxotetrahydropyran-3-carboxylic acid. p.33.

ROZCZNIKI CHEMII. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 33, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959  
Uncl.

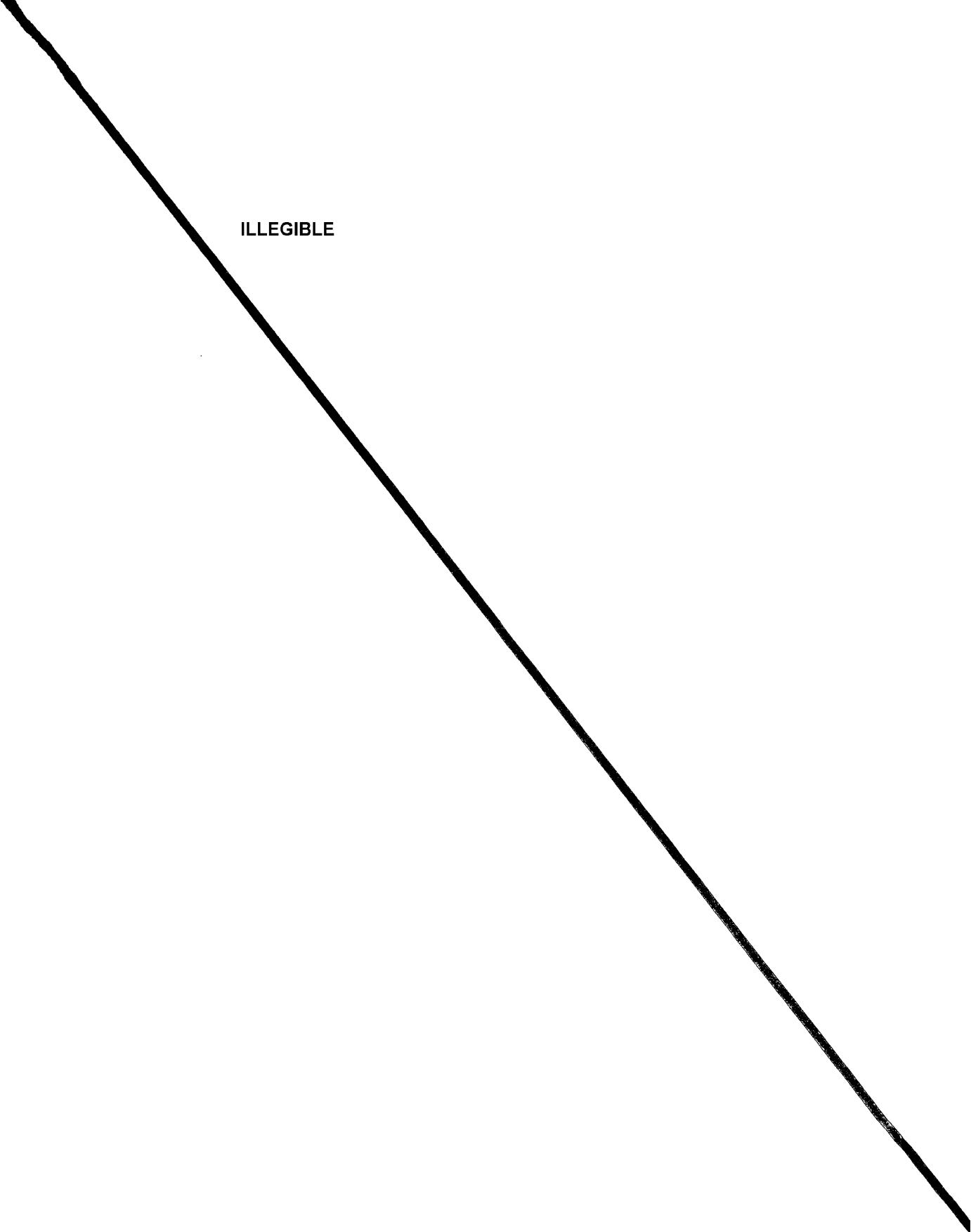
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ILLEGIBLE



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ILLEGIBLE



MALAWSKI, K.

Cyclic derivatives of malonyl chloride. I. Hydrolysis of the product of the reaction between malonyl chloride and acetone. p. 431.  
ROZMARIKI CHMII, Warszawa, Vol. 29, no. 2/3, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ESAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,  
Uncl.

MALAWSKI, Jerzy

Is the inclusion into the same group of lupus erythematosus,  
periarteritis nodosa, scleroderma, dermatomyositis and myositis  
justified by recent observations? Przegl. derm. 48 no.8/10:213-  
216 '61.

(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS) (PERIARTERITIS NODOSA)  
(SCLERODERMA) (DERMATOMYOSITIS) (MYOSITIS)

MALAWSKI, J.

Organization of analytic laboratories in refineries. p. 263.  
Vol 11, no. 11, Nov. 1955. NAFTA. Krakow, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

MALAWSKI, J.; RONIEWICZ, A.

"Cyclic derivatives of malonyl chloride. II. Hydrolysis of malonyl chloride reaction products with aliphatic cycloaliphatic and aromatic ketones."

p. 157 (Roczniki Chemii) Vol. 30, no. 1, 1956  
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

MALATYNSKI, S.

The quality of the repair work on locomotives performed at the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops in 1958. p. 205

PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY MECHANICZNY. (Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne)  
Warszawa, Poland.  
Vol. 11, No. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,  
November 1959  
Uncl.

MALATYAN, N. A.

USSR/Farm Animals - General Problems.

Q-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 253<sup>4</sup>

Author : N.A. Malatyan, V.A. Kazaryan

Inst :

Title : Materials on the Study of the Nutritive Aspects of Mountain Pastures in the Armenian SSR.

Orig Pub : Tr. Yerevansk. zoovet. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 20, 171-177

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MALATYAN, N.A.

1 - 25-04

Tosha

(3)

The chemical composition of meat and the physical chemical constants of different sheep fats from Armenian S.S.R.  
N. A. Malatyan and Kh. I. Nikogosyan (Vet. Zootech.  
Inst., Erevan, Voprosy Piamya 12, No. 4, 64-71 (1953).  
Sheep meat of different stocks contained H<sub>2</sub>O, 61.81-  
60.84, albumin, 14.55-17.68, fat, 20.65-32.28, ash, 0.707-  
0.809%, and 2872-3897 cal./kg. Spinal meat contained  
38.18-48.3% fat and 4807-5188 cal. A survey of the  
phys.-chem. constants are given. Leon Goldenberg

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MALATYAN, N.A.

42497. Sostav I Pitate L'Nost' Nekotorykh Otkhodov Yerevanskogo  
Mel'Kombinata. Trudy Yerebansk. Zoovet. In-Ta, Vysh. 10, 1948, S. 329-35.

TER-KARAPETYAN, N.A.; MALATYAN, M.N.

Conductometric determination of carbon dioxide emission from  
ensiled and drying green plants. Izv.AN Arm.SSR Biol.nauki  
12 no.5:3-11 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii Ministerstva  
sel'skogo khozyaystva ArmSSR.  
(ENSILAGE) (FORAGE PLANTS--DRYING)  
(CARBON DIOXIDE) (CONDUCTOMETRIC ANALYSIS)

TER-KARAPETYAN, M. A.; MALATYAN, M. N.

Peculiarities in oxygen absorption during aerobic assimilation  
of glucose and xylose by growing yeast. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 23 no.  
1:29-34 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR  
(for Ter-Karapetyan). 2. Institut zhivotnovodstva Ministerstva  
sel'skogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.  
(Yeast) (Oxygen)

BIRYUZOVA, V.I.; ZVYAGIL'SKAYA, R.A.; MALATYAN, M.N.; VOLKOVA, T.M.

Electron microscopic and cytochemical study of mitochondria  
from yeast cells. Mikrobiologija 33 no.3:442-446 My-Je '64.  
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii  
AN SSSR i Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Submitted  
June 27, 1963.

MALATYAN, M.N.

Nuclear and mitochondrial changes in the process of bacterial development based on data of fluorescence microscopy. Mikrobiologiya 32 no.5:806-812 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii  
AN SSSR.

MALATYAN, M.N.; BIRYUZOVA, V.I.

Localization of dehydrogenase activity in analogues of bacterial  
cell mitochondria. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1182-1184 F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.  
Submitted April 3, 1964.

MALATYAN, M.N.

Intra vitam detection of mitochondria in bacteria. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 143 no.4:955-957 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN  
SSSR. Predstavлено академиком V.A.Engel'gardtom.  
(MITOCHONDRIA) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

MALATINSZKY, Vilma, Dr.

Therapy of croupous laryngitis; a recollection. Gyermekgyogyaszat 9  
no. 7:218-222 July 58.

((DIPHTHERIA, ther.  
laryngeal, intubation, hist. in Hungary (Hun))

HUNGARY

MALATINSZKY, Istvan, Dr; Hajdu-Bihar Megye Hospital (director-chief physician: MANYI, Ceza, Dr), Ward for Pulmonary Diseases (Hajdu-Bihar Megyei Korhaz, Tudo Osztaly).

"The State of the Fight Against Tuberculosis and Non-Specific Pulmonary Diseases at a Megye Hospital."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 18, 1 May 66, pages 824-828.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The fight, carried out at a large Megye hospital, against tb and non-specific pulmonary diseases is analyzed in the article. The residues discovered in the course of X-ray evaluation, the value and possibilities of bacteriological tests, the problems of consilia as well as cases in which there was no agreement between clinical and pathological diagnosis are discussed. The defects in the diagnosis of non-specific pulmonary diseases and the outdated approach toward certain extrapulmonary diseases (for instance, the less than complete evaluation of pyuria or primary sterility) are pointed out. It is the author's conviction that the pneumonia mortality could be reduced by the application of better modes of treatment. The organization of screening stations at the hospitals and the more exact definition of the indications for X-ray examinations is recommended. The future of pulmonary medicine and certain problems of the modern wards for pulmonary diseases are also discussed. All 15 references are Hungarian.  
1/1

MALATINSZKY, Istvan, dr.

Inactive. Orv. hetil. 97 no.42:1171-1172 14 Oct 56.

1. A Hajdu Bihar Megyei Tanacs Korhaza (igazgato-foorvos:  
Varkonyi, Pal, dr.) Tudoosztalyanak (foorvos: Malatinszky, Istvan,  
dr.) kozlemenye.  
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, diag.  
inactive lesions, x-ray evaluation (Hun))

MALATIESZKY, I.; KOVACS, F.

The culture of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* on active adsorbing carbon containing media; preliminary report. Orv. hetil. 94 no. 23: 626-627  
7 June 1953.  
(CIML 25:1)

1. Doctor for Malatieszky; Departmental Assistant Head for Kovacs. 2. Tuberculosis Department (Head - Head Physician -- Szekszardi Hospital (Director - Head Physician -- Dr. Janos Erdelyi).

TEGZE, Miklos, dr., okleveles vegyeszsmernok; MALATINSZKY, Gyorgy,  
okleveles gepezsmernok

Instrumentation and automation of the Polish sugar industry.  
Cukor 16 no.9:251-254 S '63.

1. Cukoripari Kutatointezet (for Tegze). 2. Hatvani Cukorgyar  
(for Malatinszky).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700019-6

GYERGYAY, F.; NAGY, L.; MALATINSZKY, Eve Gy.

Mitotic and histoenzymatic activities of the intestinal mucosa  
in atrophic human sucklings and in undernourished rats. Folia  
histochem. cytochem. (Krakow) 3 no.2:101-114 '65.

ECKERTOVA, L.; VEJVODOVA, J.; MALAT, Vl.

Symposium on the electron and vacuum physics in Hungary. Slaboproudý  
obzor 24 no.2:Suppl.:Literatura 24 no.2:122-123 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700019-6

MALAT, Vladislav

Autoemission centre cathode. Slaboproudý obzor 23 no.8:480-  
482 Ag '62.

MALAT, M.; HRACHOVCOVÁ, M.

Colorimetric tests. Pt. 1; Coll. Cz Chem 29 no. 10; 2484-2489 9 '64.

I. Institut für analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversität, Prague.

MALAT, M.; HRACHOVCOVA, M.

Colorimetric examinations. Pt. 6. Coll Cz Chem 29 no. 6:  
1503-1505 Je '64.

1. Institute of Analytical Chemistry, Charles University,  
Prague.

STAHLAVSKA, A.; MALAT, M.

Photometric determination of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid  
and its salts. I. Determination of small quantities of EDTACAL  
in Czechoslovakian preparations. Cesk. farm. 13 no.3:89-93  
Mr. '64.

1. Katedra farmacie UDL, Praha a Katedra analytische chemie  
KU, Praha.

\*

MALAT, M.

"Atomic absorption spectrophotometry" by W.T. Elwell, J.A.F.  
Gidley. Reviewed by M. Malat. Chem zvesti 17 no.10/11:824  
'63.

MALAT, M.

Azido-acidic behavior of pyrocatechin violet in the strong alkaline solution. Coll Cz Chem 26 no. 7:1877-1878 Jl '61.

1. Institut fur analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prag.

(Pyrocatechol) (Acids)

MALAT, M.

COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia	KOTRYL, S.	E-1
CITY			6
AUD. JOUR.	RZhKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 78260		
AUTHOR	Vrestal, J., Havir, J., Brandstetr, J., and Kotryl, S.		
TYPE	Not given		
FILE	Complexometric Titrations (Chelatometry). XXXIII. Principal Substances Used in Complexometry. Part XXIV. Chromazurol S as an Indicator for the Determination of Thorium, Nickel, Cerium, and Lanthanum. XXXV. The Indirect Determination of Aluminum with Xylenol Orange		
ORIG. PUB.	Collection Czechoslov Chem Commun, 22, 360-369; 632-634; no 5, 700-707 (1959)		
ABSTRACT	See RZhKhim, 1959, No 27, 57113, 57137; No 22, 73701. For Communication XXXII see RZhKhim, 1958, No 24, 61349.		
	Kotryl, S.; Melst, M. and Tenorova, H.; and Houde, N.; Koerbi, J.; Pasant, V.; and Fribil, R.		
	Determination of Thorium, Nickel, Cerium, and Lanthanum. XXXV. The Indirect Determination of Aluminum with Xylenol Orange		
CLASS	85		

COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	E-2
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86054	
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT : at pH 2-3, Cu -- in a medium of $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ . V is used in the form of 0.1w aqueous solution (3-4 drops in titrations of Bi, 4-5 drops in titrations of Cu). At the point of equivalence the blue, or red-violet, color of V changes to yellow or green. By this method it is possible to determine 0.2-140 mg Bi or 1-35 mg Cu in 70-100 ml solution. Determination of Bi is highly selective: the presence of Al and of most mono- and 2-valent cations does not interfere. The interfering effect of $\text{Fe}^{(3+)}$ is eliminated by reducing it with IV. Selectivity of photometric titration of Cu is the same as that of visual complexometric titration. Average error of determination Bi $\pm 0.11\%$ , Cu $\pm 0.08\%$ . Communication XXXIX see RZKhim, 1959, No 19, 67650. -- Karel Kamen.			
CARD:	7/7		

COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	E-2
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1959,	No. 86054
AUTHOR	:	Suk, V.; Miketukova, V.	
INST.	:		
TITLE	:	Complexometric Titration (Chelatometry). XLI. Photometric Titration of Bismuth and Copper to Pyrocatechol Violet.	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 12, 2408-2409.	
ABSTRACT	:	XLI. In order to increase the accuracy of complexometric titration of Bi and Cu, using pyrocatechol violet (V) as an indicator, these determinations are made with photometric checking of the titration end-point. The solutions being analyzed are titrated in cylindrical cells (provided with an electromagnetic stirrer), with 0.001-0.1 M solution of I, and extinction of the titrated solutions, after each addition of I-solution, is measured using a yellow light-filter. The titration curves have an L-shaped configuration and permit a precise determination of the point of equivalence. The initial volume of the titrated solutions is of 70-100 ml. Bi (as nitrate) is titrated	
CARD:	6/7	85	

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia  
CATEGORY :

E-2

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86054

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the acidic solution being analyzed, and only then adjust the pH to the required value. The highest probable errors, in all instances, are in the range from  $\pm 0.20$  to  $\pm 0.25\%$ . As an example, the determination of In in a Ag - In (9:1) alloy is described.

CARD: 5/7

COUNTRY :	Czechoslovakia	E-2
CATEGORY :		
ABS. JOUR. :	RZKhim., No.	1959, No. 86054

AUTHOR :	
INST. :	
TITLE :	

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with ascorbic acid (IV). Titration of Tl and Fe in hot solutions is impossible; Tl( $^{+1}$ ), prior to its determination, should be oxidized with bromine water to Tl( $^{3+}$ ). Titration with a solution of Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> is not interfered with by K, Li, Ag, Cr (small amounts), ammonium salts, chlorides, perchlorates, nitrates, and sulfates (up to a ratio 1:500). When II is used, even large amounts of Ca, Sr, Ba, and Mg do not interfere. Of the colored components, the Pt-metals interfere. In determining V, it is necessary to reduce V( $^{5+}$ ), beforehand, to VO $^{2+}$ , with IV. In titration of Fe( $^{3+}$ ), Tl( $^{3+}$ ), or Bi, to prevent their hydrolysis or oxidizing action on II or III, the I should be added to

CARD: 4/7

84

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia E-2  
CATEGORY :  
ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86054

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : possible to determine Tl, Ga, In, Pd, Fe(3+), and Bi; and by titration with a solution of Pb(NC<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> -- the same elements, and in addition V, Cu, Th, Co, and Pb. By both procedures it is possible to determine I. Titration with Bi(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> is not interfered with by the presence of alkali- and alkaline earth metals, Zn, Mn, Cd, Ag, Tl(I+), Be, Ge, rare-earth elements, ammonium salts, nitrates, and perchlorates. Large amounts of Ce, Cu, Ni, Cr, U, Pd, Pt, Rh, and Ir, interfere due to their own coloration. In the presence of Ni, Al, Cu, and Hg(2+) the back-titration must be done with a solution of Bi(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> while heating; the interfering effect of Hg(2+) is best eliminated by reduction

CARD: 3/7

COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	L-2
CATEGORY	:		
ABE. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1959,	No. 86054

AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	

ORIG. PUB.	:	
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**ABSTRACT** : After a small excess of  $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  solution is added to the same titrated sample and titration is carried out with the solution of I until the titrated solution acquires its initial yellow coloration; the reversed color change is sharper than the first. Titration with  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  solution is carried out analogously, with only that difference that dilute  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  is added to the acid solution being titrated, until the yellow color of the indicator changes to red (pH about 5), after which 5-6 ml of 20% solution of  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$  are added; in this case, at the point of equivalence the red color of the solution changes to violet or blue-violet. By back-titration with  $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  solution it is

CARD: 2/7

83

COUNTRY	: Czechoslovakia	E-2
CATEGORY	:	
AES. JOUR.	: Rzehim., no. 1950, No. 86054	
AUTHOR	: Malat, M.; Suk, V.; Tenorova, N.	
INST.	:	
TITLE	: Complexometric Titration (Chelatometry). XL. Back-Titration to Pyrogallol Red and Bromopyrogallol Red.	
ORIG. PUB.	: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 12, 2400-2409	

ABSTRACT : XL. An indirect method has been developed for a complexometric determination of a number of cations, which is based on back-titration of excess Complexon III (I) with solutions of  $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  or  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  in the presence of pyrogallol red (II) or of bromopyrogallol red (III) as an indicator. On titration with solutions of  $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ , an excess of 0.01-0.05 M solution of I is added to 100 ml of solution to be analyzed, then dilute  $\text{HNO}_3$  or  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  is added to pH 2-3, followed by approximately 15 drops of a solution of II or III (0.05 g in 100 ml 50% ethanol) and titration with a solution of  $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  is carried out until the yellow color of the solution changes to red or berceaux

CARD: 1/7

COUNTRY	: Czechoslovakia	H-17
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75806
AUTHOR	: Suk, V., Koldinsky, O., and <u>Malat, M.</u>	
INST.	: Not given	
TITLE	: Complexonometric Titration in Pharmaceutical Analysis. XVIII. The Determination of Bismuth in Mixtures.	
ORIG. PUB.	: Ceskoslov Farmac, 7, No 5, 249-251 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	<p>: The complexonometric method for the determination of Bi using Pyrocatechol Violet as indicator has been applied to the quantitative determination of Bi in various pharmaceutical mixtures: in powders, tablets, blends, and ointments. In a number of medicinal preparations Bi was determined in mixtures with Mg and Hg. For Communication XVII see RZhKhim, 1959, No 14, 50715.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">From authors' summary</p>	
CARD:	1/1	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of  
Inorganic Substances.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57137.

Abstract: colored complexes. Ni, Ga, In, and  $\text{Pb}^{(2+)}$ , to a large extent, titrate simultaneously with Th. Other interfering ions are  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  and large quantities of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  or  $\text{ClO}_4^-$ . In the presence of Pb, Al, and Cu, I acquires only a pink or a reddish color. The interfering effects of  $\text{Fe}^{(3+)}$  and  $\text{Hg}^{(2+)}$  are eliminated by means of reduction with ascorbic acid. The main advantage of the described method is the large range of determinable concentrations. However, its selectivity is lesser than that of other comparable indicators. In the determination of Ni, to 100cc. of solution, containing 3-24 mg Ni, 6-8 drops of I solution diluted with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  are added until

Card 3/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of  
Inorganic Substances.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57137.

Abstract: drops of 0.1% water solution of I is added, followed by the addition of  $\text{HNO}_3$ , until pH of the solution stabilizes at a 1-2 level (appearance of violet color) and then titrated with 0.1-0.01 M solution of "Complexon III" up to onion-yellow color. Before reaching the end point, solution acquires red color sporadically. The determination is not affected by alkali, the alkali earth metals, Ag, Tl ( $1+$ ), Zn, Cd, and  $\text{Cl}^-$  (in concentrations up to 1:250). Co, Cr, and U, when present in large quantities, interfere because of being colored themselves.  $\text{Fe}(3+)$  and Zr when reacted with I give

Card 2/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of In- E-2  
organic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57137.

Author : Malat M., Tenorova M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Complexometrical Titration. XXXIV. "Cromeazurol S" as Indicator for the Determination of Thorium, Nickel, Cerium and Lanthanum.

Orig Pub: Chem listy, 1957, 51, No 11, 2135-2137.

Abstract: A possibility of employing "Chromazurol S" (I) (a well known indicator for the complexometric determinations of Cu, Al, Fe, Mg, Ca and Ba) for titration of Th, Ni, Ce, La, and other rare earth elements have been investigated. In the determination of Th, 100cc. of a solution containing 2-220 mg Th is acidified with nitric acid, then 8

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E-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 42990.

and antimony (II)  $H_3PV$  forms, in neutral or weakly alkaline medium, pink complexes the extinction maximum of which, in the presence of an excess of I or II, is at 500 or  $485 \text{ m}\mu$ . Curves showing the dependence of the extinction of the complexes of I on wave length, at different concentrations of I in buffered solutions of  $NH_4OH$ , intersect at a single point, in contrast with complexes of  $H_3PV$  with cathions of metals. The reaction of  $H_3PV$  with I is of low sensitivity; with II it occurs slowly. Arsenites do not interact with  $H_3PV$ . Communication III see RZhKhim, 1957, 27098.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry. General Questions.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 42990.

Bi at pH 3.3). On the basis of correlation between extinction and concentration of the corresponding cation, at constant concentration of H<sub>4</sub>PV and pH, there are calculated from the equations  $K_{\lambda}^K = \frac{[MPV + (n-4)]}{[M + n]^2}$ ,  $K_b^K = \frac{[M_2PV + (n-4)]}{[MPV + (n-4)]}$ ;  $K^K = \frac{[M_2PV + (n-4)]}{[PV^{4-}]}$ , the following stability constants of complexes, for Bi, Zr, Th, Ga, Al and In: lg K<sup>K</sup> 32.32 ± 0.04; 31.58 ± 0.07; 27.78 ± 0.15; 26.83 ± 0.06; 24.08 ± 0.07; 22.91 ± 0.15; lg K<sup>K</sup> 27.07; 27.40; 23.36; 22.18; 19.13; 18.10; lg K<sup>K</sup> 5.25 ± 0.05; 4.18 ± 0.02; 4.42 ± 0.05; 4.65 ± 0.03; 4.95 ± 0.02; 4.81 ± 0.09. Values of K<sup>K</sup> for Bi and Al, calculated from Zhbova curves are in good agreement with the above stated values. With borates (I)

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 42990.

most instances a sharp maximum at 610-620 m $\mu$ . From values of extinction at a definite wavelength and constant pH, depending upon the ratio of interacting component parts, it follows that 3- and 4-valent metals, analogously to the 2-valent, form with H<sub>4</sub>PV mono- and bi-metallic complexes. Trend of extinction curves in the case of Bi evidences the existence of a 3-metallic complex at pH above 3, which is due to formation of BiO<sup>7</sup>. The same results were obtained by the method of continuous measurements. This method confirms the existence of mono- and bi-metallic complexes of H<sub>4</sub>PV with Bi, Ca, Al and In, and shows that H<sub>4</sub>PV also forms complexes in which the ratio H<sub>4</sub>PV:metal = 2:1 (for example, with

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 42990.

stability constants of the complexes were calculated. Measurements were made at a constant ionic force 0.2. From the dependence of extinction on pH, at long wave lengths corresponding on the whole to absorption maxima of individual complexes, it is apparent that with increasing pH there are gradually formed complexes of H<sub>4</sub>FV with individual cathions, in the previously stated sequence, and the stability of the complexes decreases according to the same sequence. Trend of correlation between extinction and wave length, at different concentrations of cathions and constant values of pH, shows in the case of Bi, Zr, Th, Ga, Al and In a gradual formation of several complexes. With large excesses of the metals the absorption curves are similar to one another and have in

Card : 2/5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry. General Questions.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 42990.

Author : Ryba Olen, Cifka Jiri, Jezkova Dagmar, Malat Miroslav,  
          Suk Vaclav

Inst :

Title : Chemical Indicators. IV. Complexes of Pyrocatechol  
          Violet with Trivalent and Tetravalent Metals.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 8, 1462-1466; Collect. czechosl.  
          Chem. Commun., 1958, 23, No 1, 71-77.

Abstract: The spectrophotometric method was used to study the  
formation, composition and stability of the blue-colored  
complexes of Pyrocatechol Violet ( $H_4PV$ ) with  $Bi^{3+}$ ,  $Zr^{4+}$ ,  
 $Sn^{4+}$ ,  $Th^{4+}$ ,  $Ga^{3+}$ ,  $Al^{3+}$  and  $In^{3+}$ , which are  
formed even in an acid medium. For all the elements,  
with the exception of Sn and Ti, the corresponding

Card : 1/5

MALAT, M.

E-1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry - General Topics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 32142

Author : M. Malat, V. Suk.

Inst :  
Title : Remarks Upon the Works of M. Svach "Upon the Application  
of Brenzcatechinsulfonphthalein to Photometric Analysis.  
I, II and III".

Orig Pub : Sb. chekhol. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 3, 1055-1057

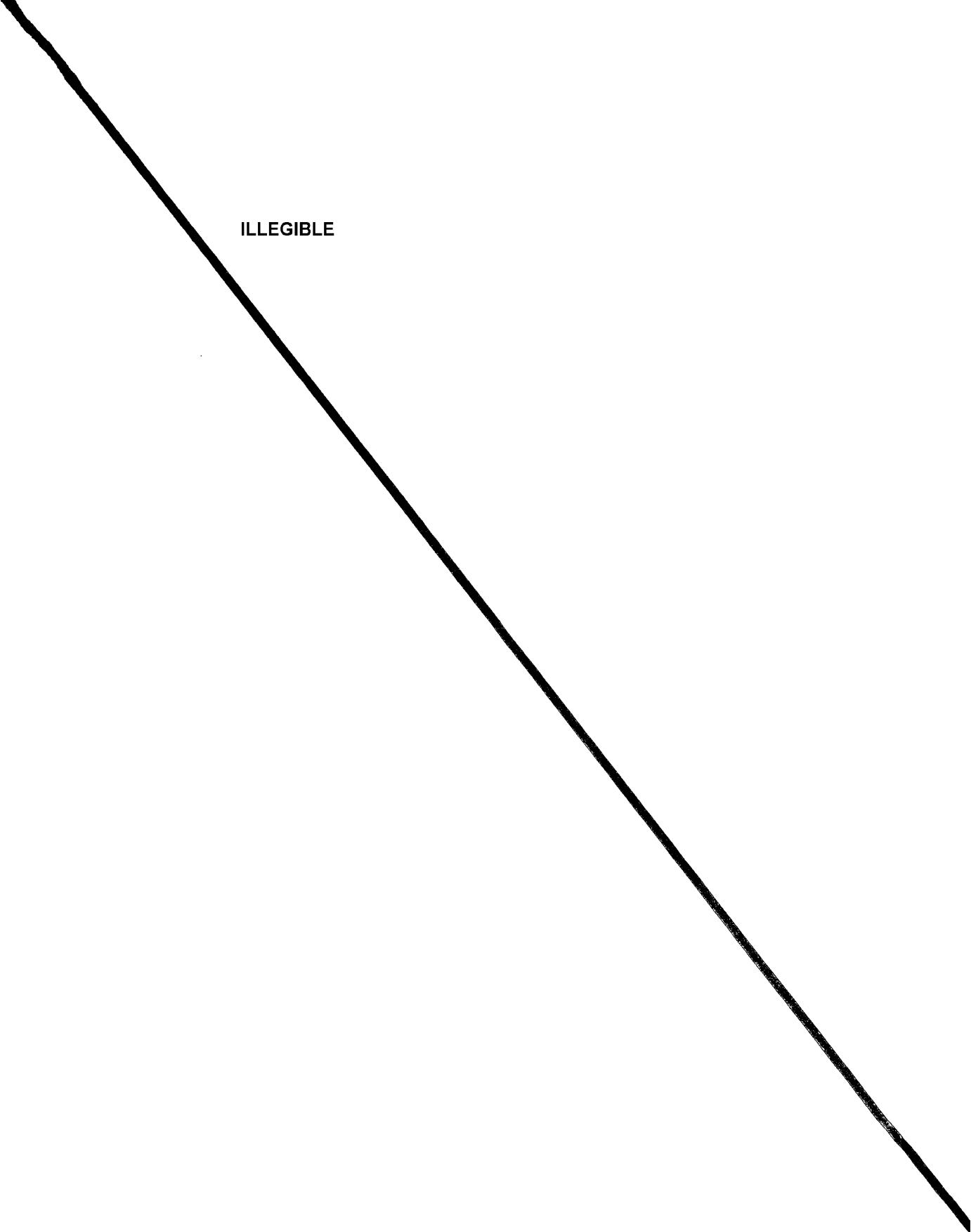
Abstract : To RZhKhim, 1957, 77304

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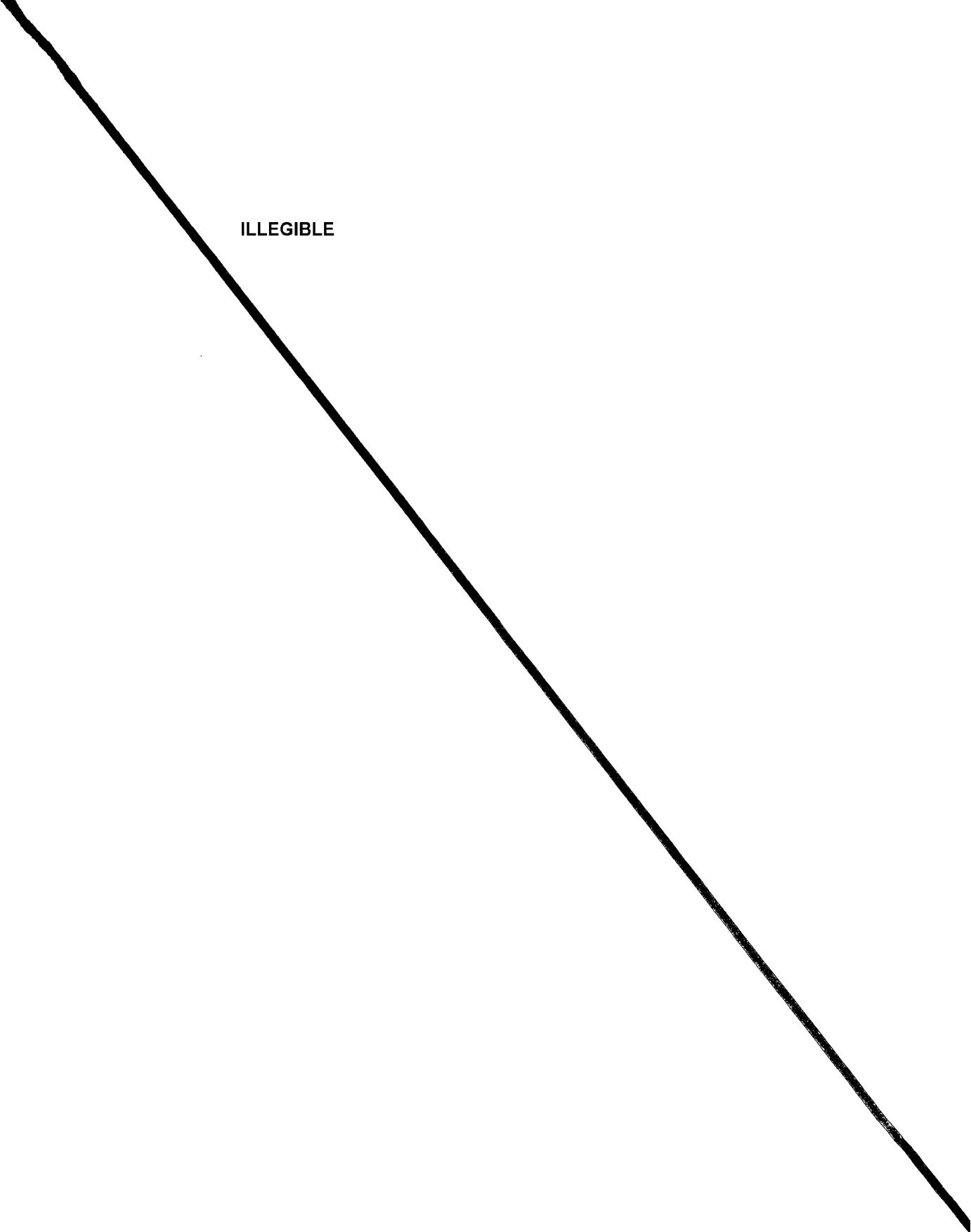
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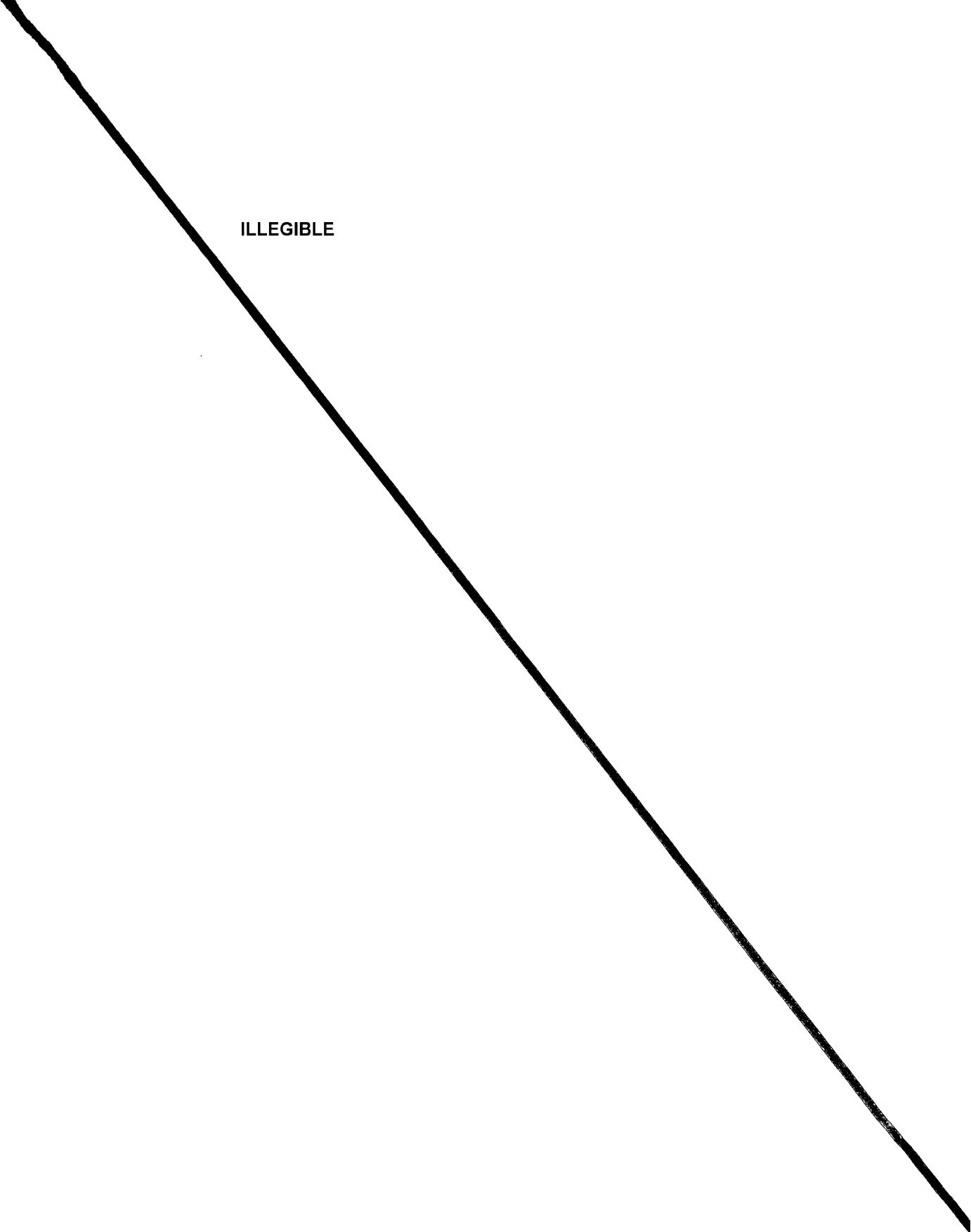
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MALAI, M.

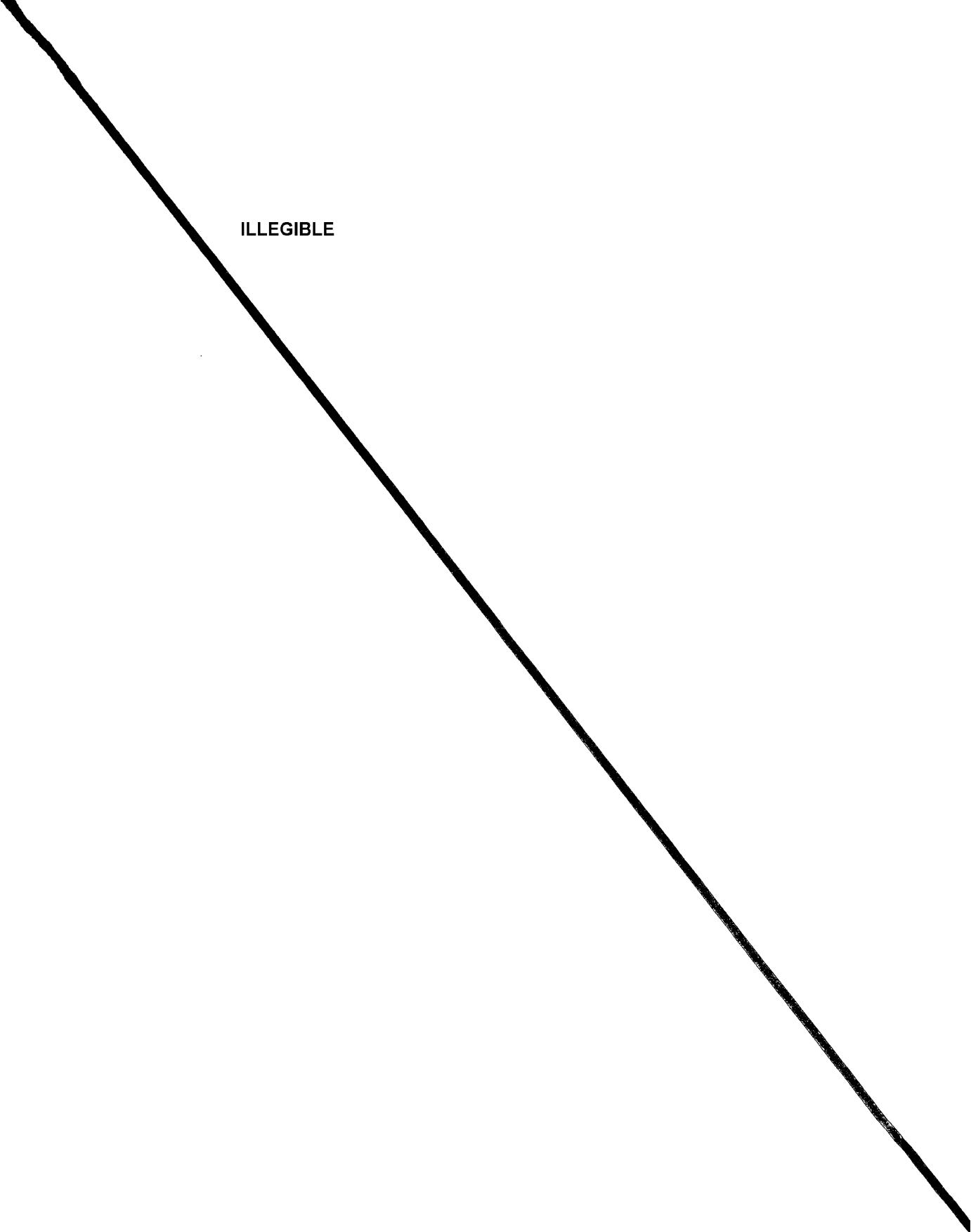
Pyrocatechol Violet; a chelatometric indicator, a colorimetric and quantitative reagent.

p. 195 (Chemie, Vol. 9, no. 2, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

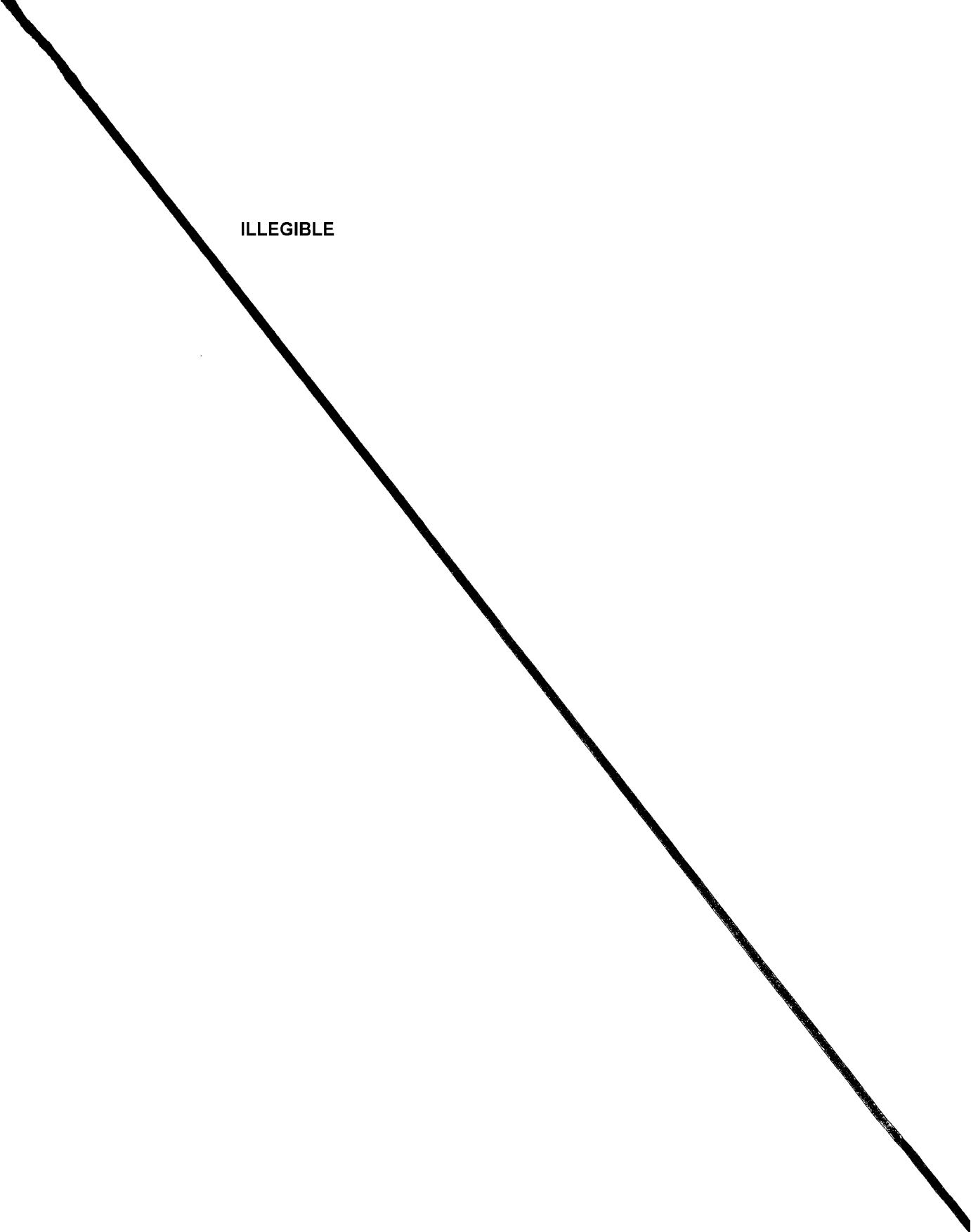
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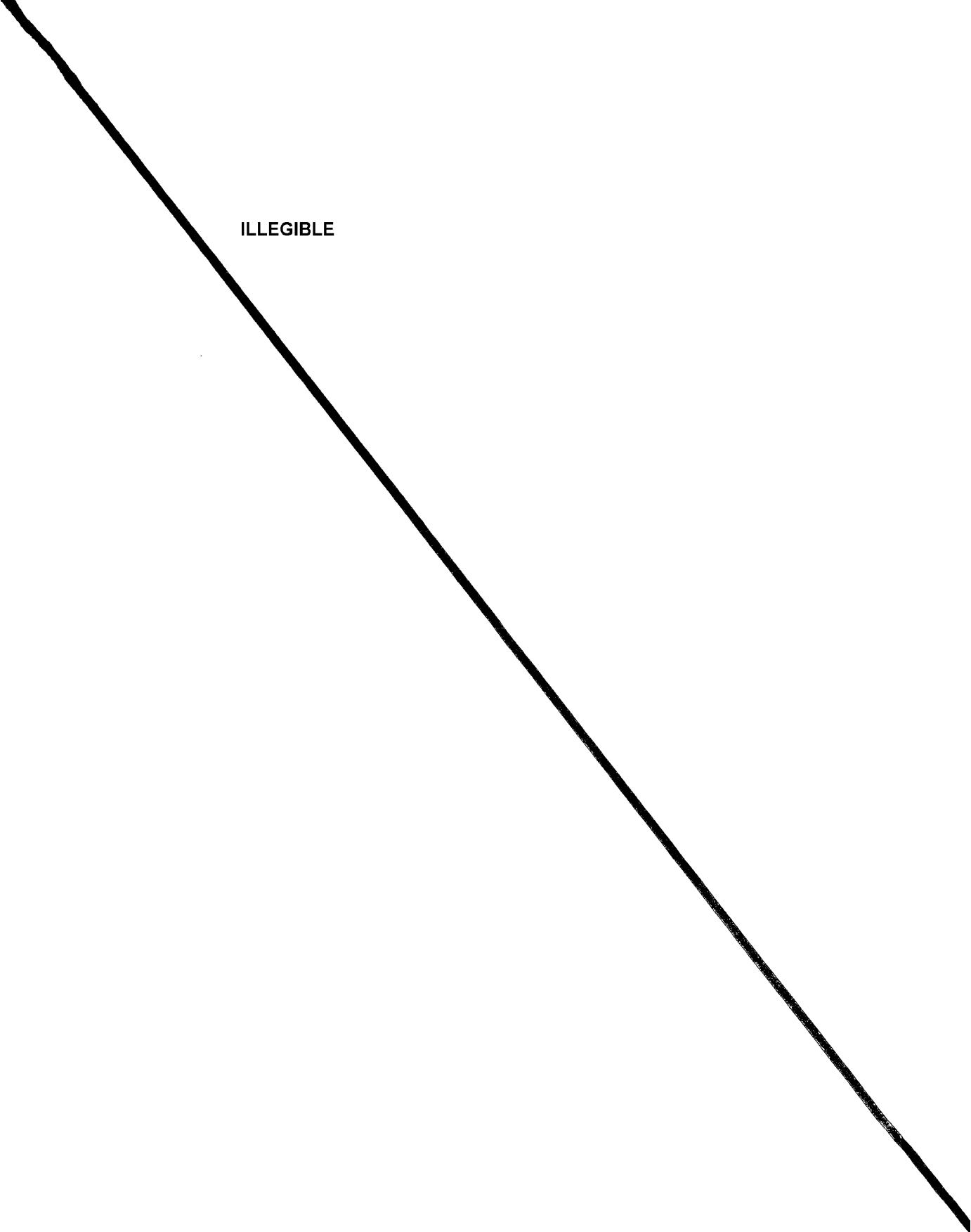
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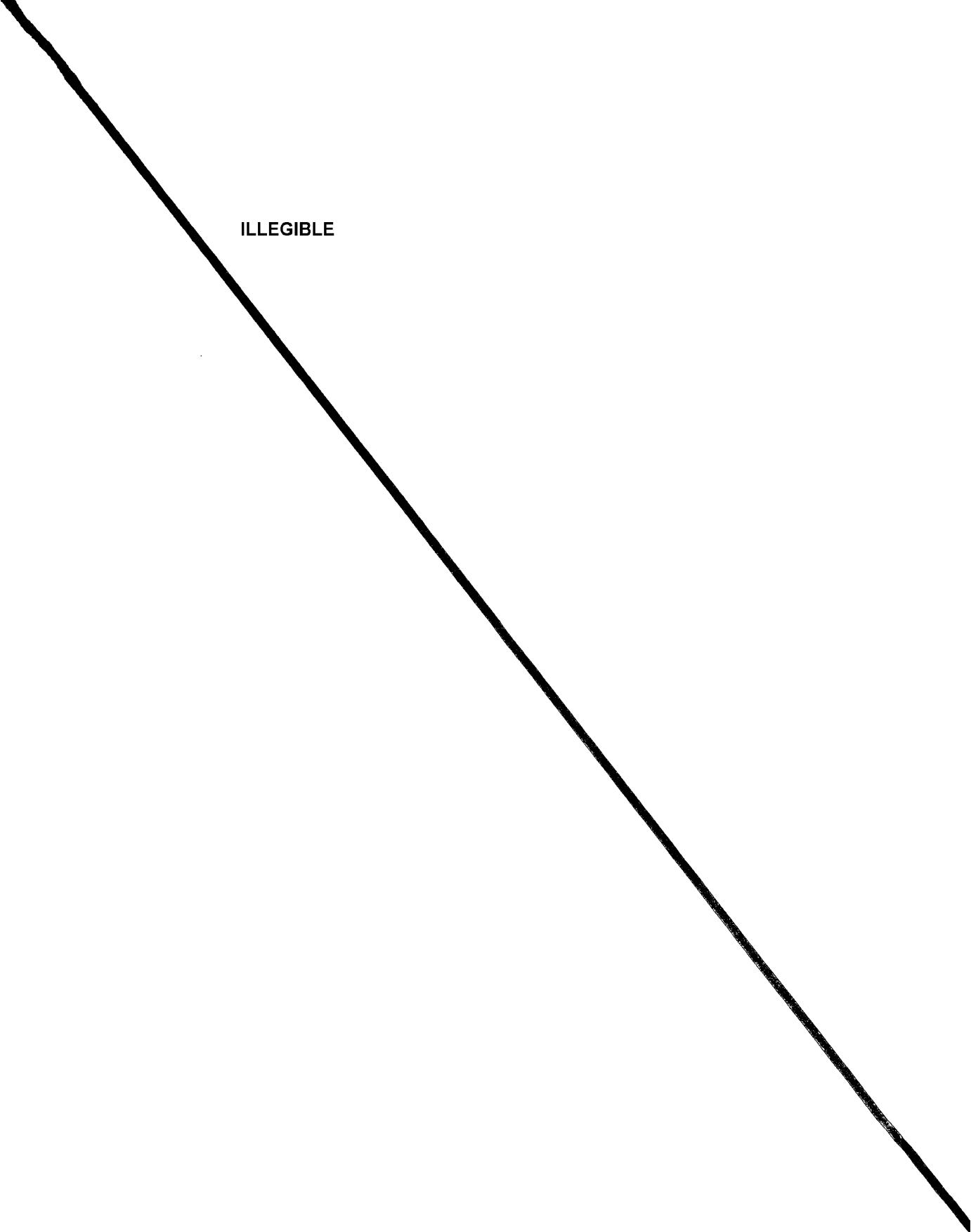
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by Complexometric titration (photometric). To 50 ml. brominated water add a complexometric indicator of Alkaline Tetrakis(4-nitrophenyl)ethanol (obtained from Charles Univ., Prague) and 1 ml. of 10% NaOH solution. Add 10 ml. 0.1 N NaOH, 10 ml. 1 M NH<sub>3</sub>, 10 ml. 1 M Cu<sup>2+</sup>, 10 ml. 1 M Mn<sup>2+</sup> and 10 ml. 1 M Ni<sup>2+</sup>. Add 10 ml. 1 M Cd<sup>2+</sup> and 10 ml. 1 M Pb<sup>2+</sup>. Add 10 ml. 1 M Sn<sup>2+</sup> and 10 ml. 1 M Zn<sup>2+</sup>. Add 10 ml. 1 M Fe<sup>2+</sup> and 10 ml. 1 M Cr<sup>3+</sup>. Add 10 ml. 1 M MnO<sub>4</sub> and 10 ml. 1 M Cl<sup>-</sup> and titrate with II until the wine-red color turns to yellow-orange. To 50 ml. 1 N Cu<sup>2+</sup> or Cd<sup>2+</sup> add 10 ml. 1 M NH<sub>3</sub> and 10 ml. 1 M NaOH and 10 ml. 1 M NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and titrate with II until the color disappears. The following titrations (in ml.) are required to indicate the presence of Mn<sup>2+</sup>, Cd<sup>2+</sup> and Pb<sup>2+</sup>: 1-2 ml. Mn<sup>2+</sup>, 1-2 ml. Cd<sup>2+</sup> and 1-2 ml. Pb<sup>2+</sup>. To 50 ml. 1 N Mn<sup>2+</sup> add 10 ml. 1 M NH<sub>3</sub> and 10 ml. 1 M NaOH and 10 ml. 1 M NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and titrate with II until the blue color disappears. To 50 ml. 1 N Cu<sup>2+</sup> add 10 ml. 1 M NH<sub>3</sub> and 10 ml. 1 M NaOH and 10 ml. 1 M NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and titrate with II until the blue color disappears.

M. Vlachy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. G-1

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27098.

of monometallic complexes were computed from potentiometric and photometric data taking into consideration that ammoniates  $M(NH_3)_{n-2}HA^-$  or  $M(NH_3)_{n-2}A^{2-}$ , where  $n = 6$  or  $4$ , are forming in the  $NH_4OH$  medium. The instability constants of bimetallic complexes were also computed basing on colorimetric data. The stability of metal complexes rises in the series  $Mg < Mn < Cd < Co < Ni < Zn < Pb < Cu$ . The stability of bimetallic complexes is lower than that of monometallic; but the coloration transition is more distinct at the formation of bimetallic complexes. See RzhKhim, 1956, 75225 for report II.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. G-1

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27098.

composition  $M^{2+}$ :  $H_4A = 2 : 1$  ( $\lambda_{max.} = 625$  to  $660 \text{ m}\mu$ ) were gradually produced at the concentration rise of  $M^{2+}$  beside complexes of the composition  $M^{2+}$ :  $H_4A = 1 : 1$  ( $\lambda_{max.} = 600 \text{ m}\mu$ ). It was shown by potentiometric titration with 0.05 M solution of NaOH in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere that the formation of monometallic complexes proceeds according to the scheme:  $H_3A^- + M^{2+} \rightleftharpoons MHA^- + 2H^+$ ;  $MHA^- \rightleftharpoons MA^{2-} + H^+$ . The ions  $MHA^-$  interact with  $M^{2+}$  at high concentrations of the latter producing the bimetallic complex  $M_2A$ : this complex separates as a colored precipitate in absence of NH<sub>4</sub>OH. The addition of OH<sup>-</sup> to  $M_2A$  (blue) with the formation of  $M_2AOH^-$  (bluish-violet) takes place in strongly alkaline solutions; a similar conversion takes place also in case of monometallic complexes:  $MA^{2-} - OH^- \rightarrow MAOH^3-$ . The constants of instability

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Malat, Miroslav

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. G-1

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27098.

Author : Jiri Cifka, Olen Ryba, Vaclav Suk, Miroslav Malat.

Title : Chemical Indicators. III. Complexes of Pyrocatechin  
Violet with Bivalent Metals.

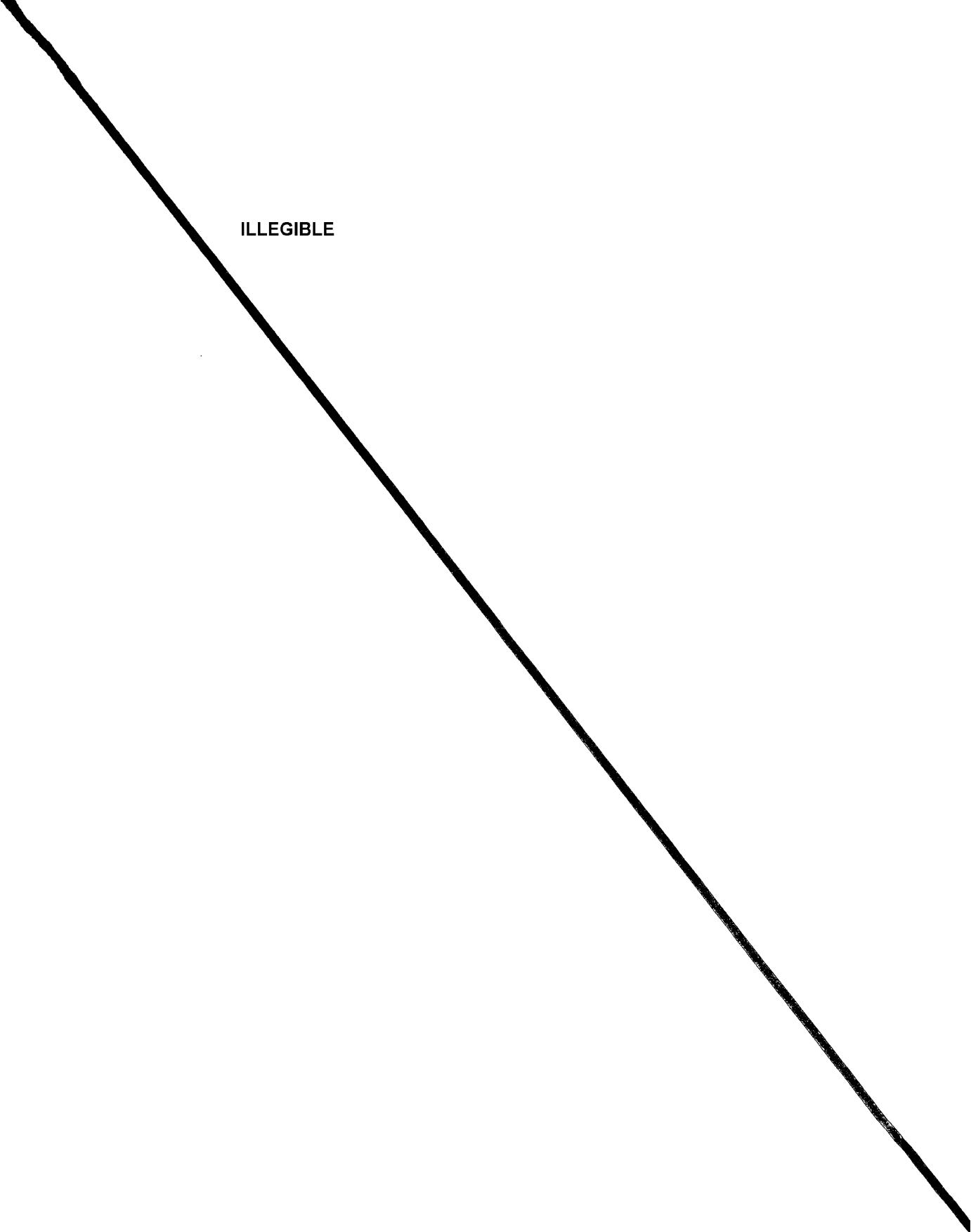
Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1956, 50, No. 6, 888 - 898; Sb.  
chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1956, 21, No. 6, 1418 -  
1429.

Abstract: The stability, composition and structure of  
bluish-violet or bluish-green complexes of pyro-  
catechin violet ( $H_4A$ ) with  $Cu^{2+}$ ,  $Pb^{2+}$ ,  $Zn^{2+}$ ,  
 $Ni^{2+}$ ,  $Cc^{2+}$ ,  $Cd^{2+}$ ,  $Mn^{2+}$  and  $Mg^{2+}$  produced in alka-  
line medium were investigated by the photometric  
and potentiometric methods. It was established  
by the method of incessant modification that in  
an ammonium buffer solution, also complexes of the

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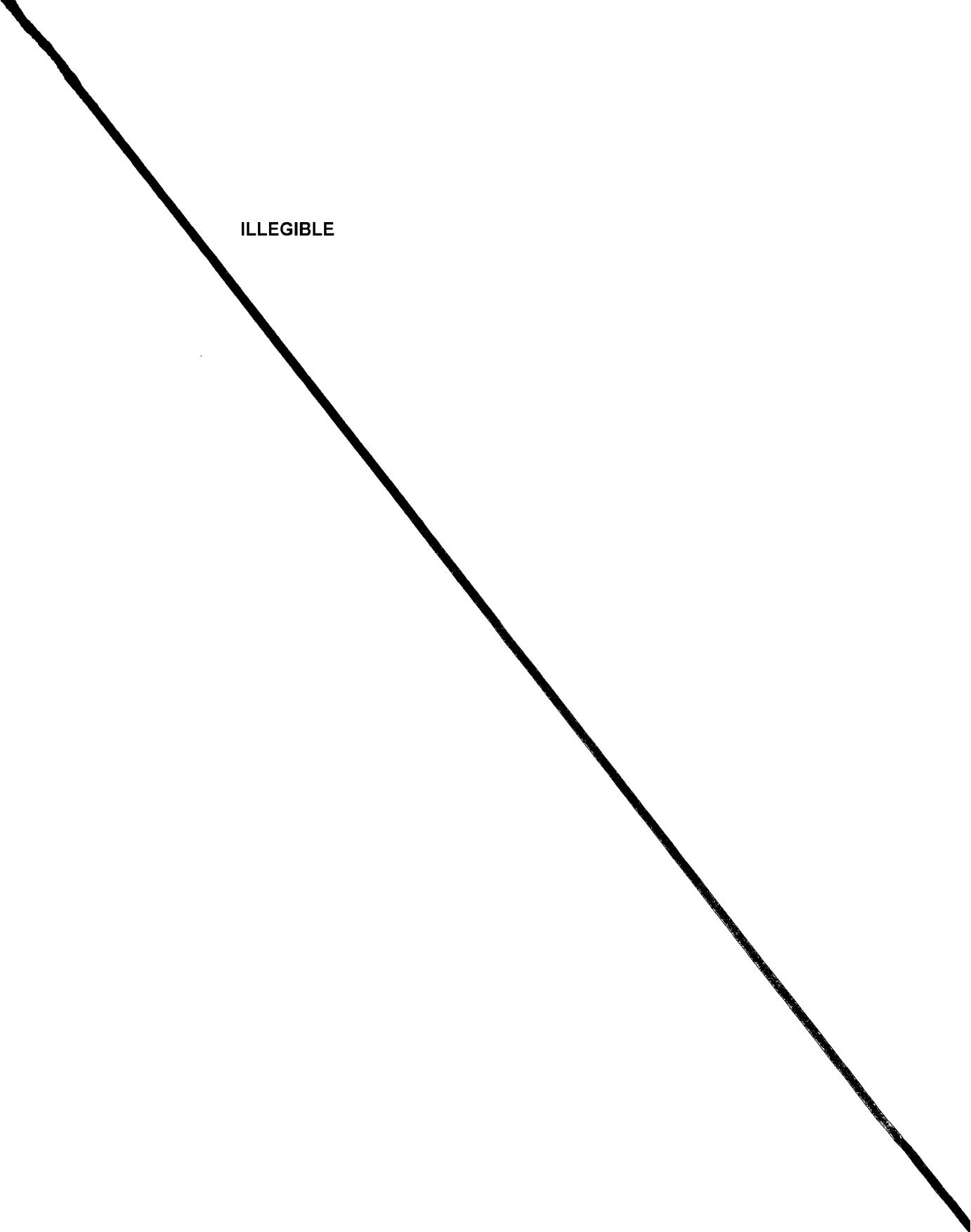
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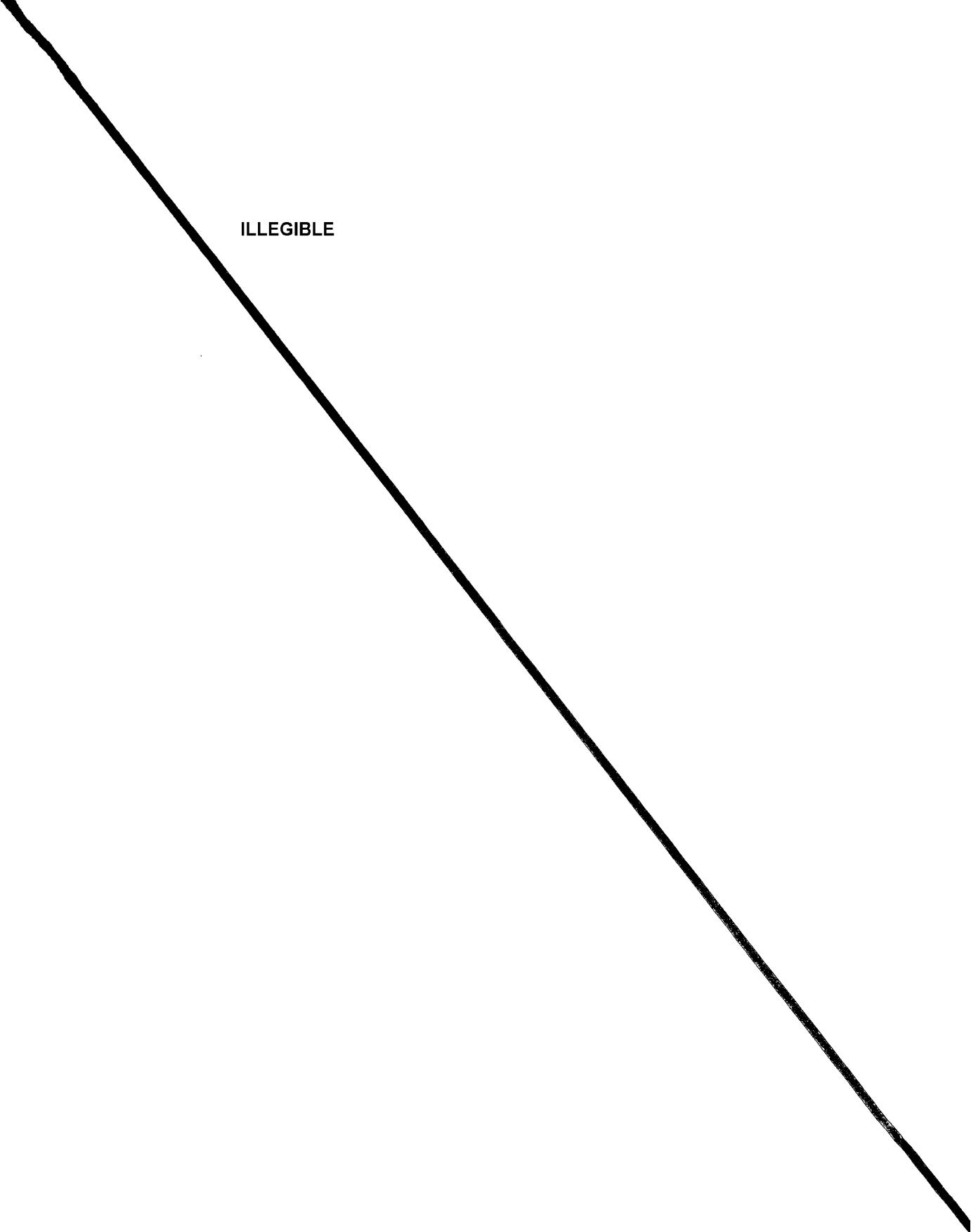
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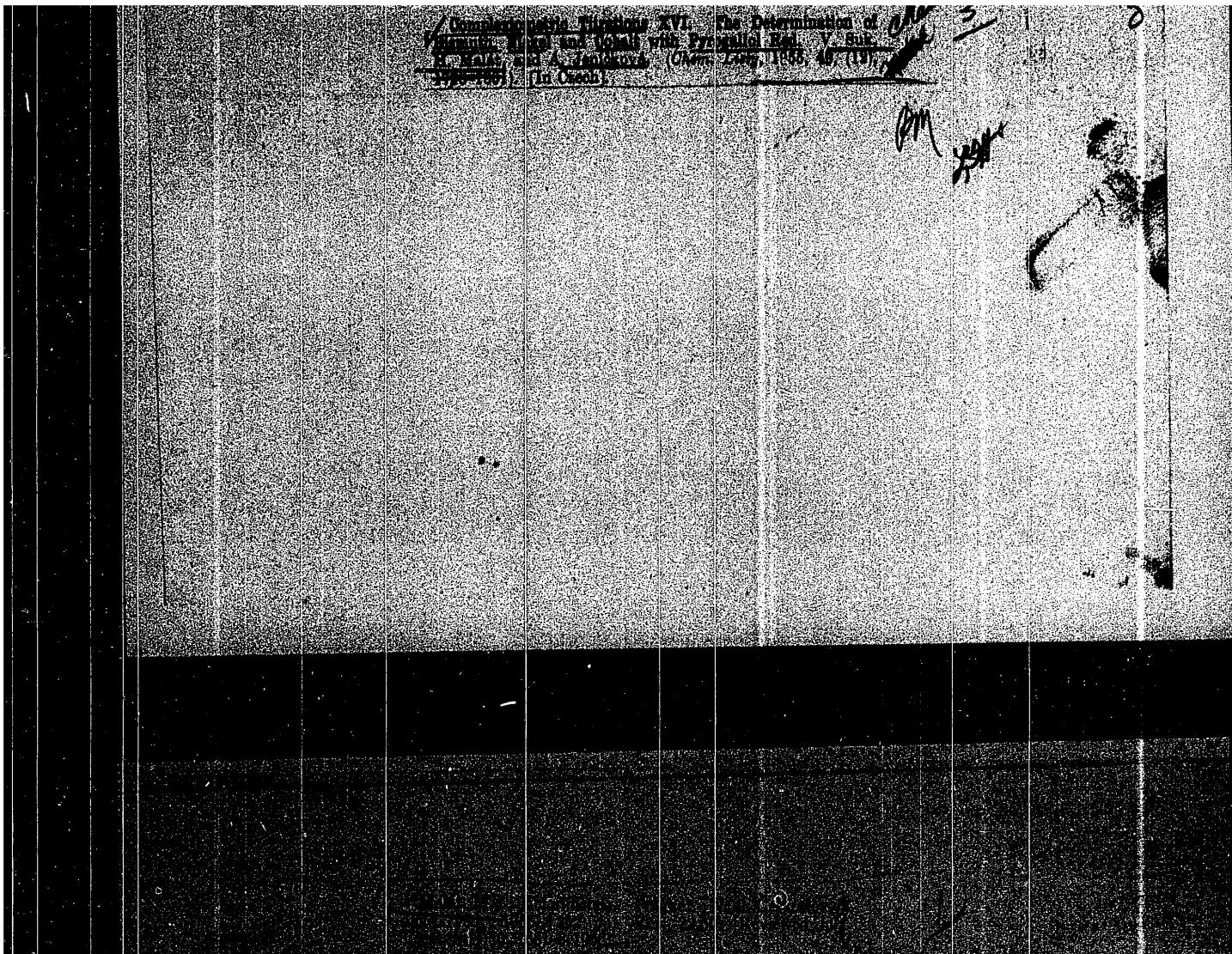


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1961. Comparative study of the effects of cold and heat on the growth of *Coldenia* and *M. Malpighia*. *Plant Soil* 13: 17-24.

to a point of 1 to 1 with an NH<sub>3</sub>. The amine was applied to a number of the solid and greenish-brown compounds, the nitrogen content being 1.7 per cent and for the latter 2.11 per cent. Among the compounds examined were basic benzene galactosides, galactosides of 2-amino-4-nitrophenoxide. The organic reaction was necessary to complete the titration by heating with HNO<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

Method 11002-001  
S

Procedure: Dissolve the sample in 10 ml of 1 N NaOH. Add 1 ml of 10% methyl orange indicator. Dissolve 0.1 g of ammonium molybdate in 10 ml of water. Add 1 ml of this solution to the sample solution. Add 1 ml of 10% citric acid solution. Add 1 ml of 10% NaOH solution. Add 1 ml of 10% NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution. After adding 1-2 g NaOAc precipitate with 0.1M ammonium molybdate solution, the color changes to yellow. Precipitate Cr in the same, add 10 ml of a mixture of 1M NH<sub>4</sub>OH and 1M NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (1:1) until a brown precipitate is formed. Continue adding up to 20 ml of Cr in 10% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, and filter to the closure of the precipitate.

M. Hrdlicky

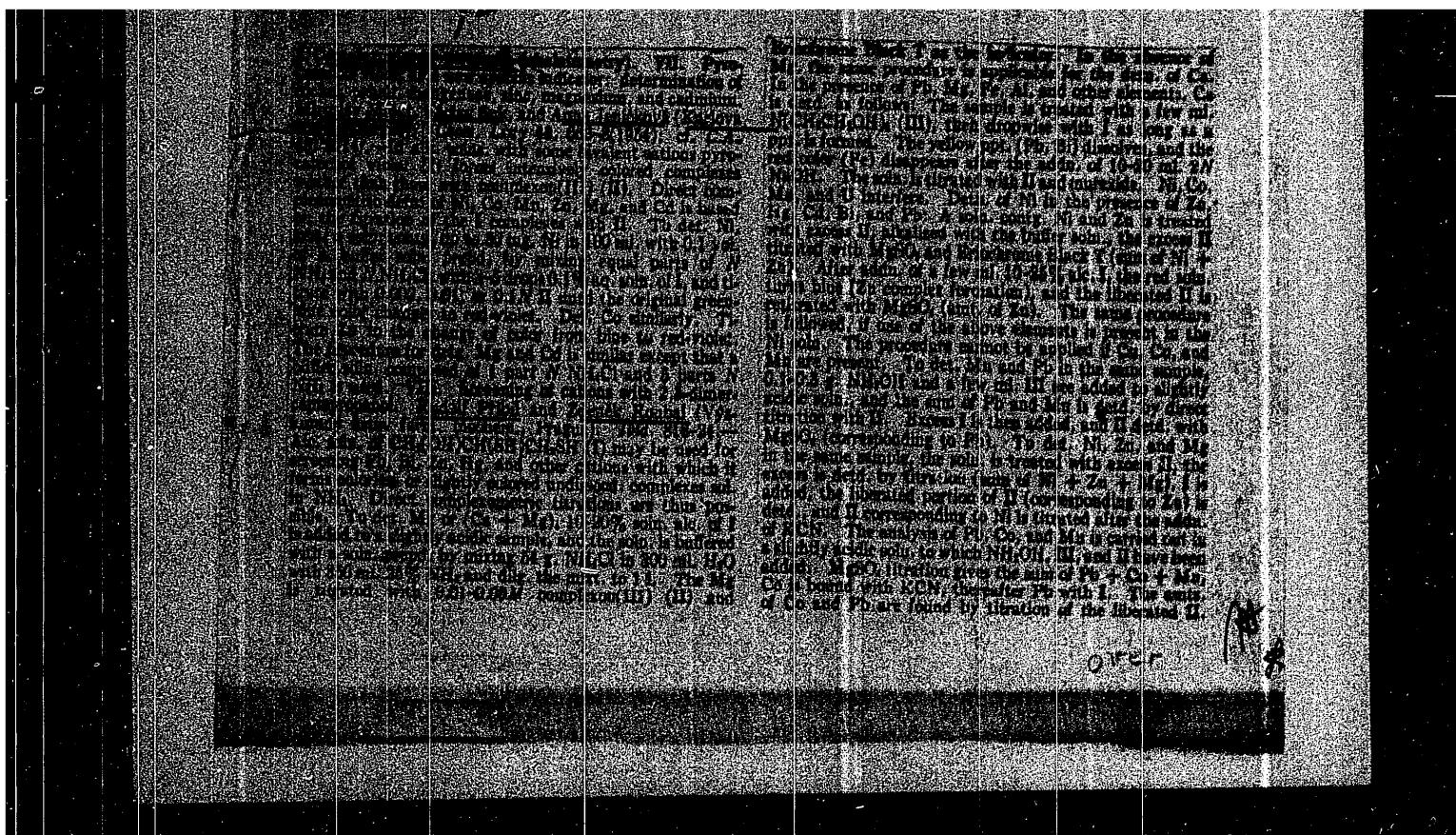
MR. Hrdlicky

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2/4 - 11 position 173/37

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700019-6



W. A. L. G.

4

G Z E C H

Complexometric titrations (chromatometry). IV. Catechol violet as a reagent for the colorimetric determination of thorium. V. Tak, M. W. L. G. Chromatographic method for the separation of thorium from manganous ions. VI. Chromatographic method for the selective determination of Th(IV) in different plams (II) at pH 3 using catechol violet (catecholboronphenoxide) as indicator in media of pH 2 to 4. The following cations may be present in the case of UO<sub>2</sub> even in a 100-fold excess without influencing the accuracy of the method. Pb, UO<sub>2</sub>, Co, Cu, Ni, Zn, Cd, Ti, Fe, Al, Si, Ti, Cr, Mn, Mg, NH<sub>4</sub>, Cl, SO<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>, PO<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>3</sub>, and Ba. The method is suitable for the determination of Thorium in minerals, incandescent glass, chromatographic preparations, and biological materials.

G. QUAKER

AB  
JAN

5

HALSTAD

88. An spectrometric titrator and indicator. It is based on a new specific indicator determined by the author. The indicator is a complex formed by the reaction of 1 mole of 2,6-dichlorophenylhydrazine (DCH) with 1 mole of 4-chloro-2,6-dihydroxyphenylhydrazine (CDH). It is a highly sensitive method for the quantitative determination of iodide ions in the presence of iodate. The indicator is soluble in water and organic solvents. It is soluble in 10% aqueous drops containing 0.01 percent of sodium hydroxide. It has a characteristic colour (blue-green). A 1 ml. volume of 0.01 M iodide solution reacts with 1 ml. of 0.01 M iodate in the presence of 10% aqueous drops by adding 10% NH<sub>4</sub>SCN. After a short time interval, the colour changes from blue to yellow after a transient violet stage. The colour change is rapid and may be read without interfering.

C. Grane

MAY 17 1967

Monopotassium aluminum phosphate, the two  
potassium salts of aluminum phosphate. The determination  
of Nickel(II) in the presence of Zinc, Magnesium and Aluminum  
by Means of the Reaction of Nickel(II) with Ammonium Chloride  
and Oxalic Acid. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1923, 45, 1007-1011. Received, 21 June  
1923. Cited in "Anal. Chem. Catalogue, Chem. Comm.",  
1923, p. 107. This is the method previously published  
for the direct colorimetric estimation of acid  
nickel. It is also described in "Anal. Chem.", 1923,  
103, and in U.S. Pat. No. 1,622,341. Preparation of  
nickel(II) oxalate by the action of  $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{ZnCl}_2$ ,  
 $\text{MgCl}_2$  and  $\text{AlCl}_3$  in aqueous solution, using the same  
reagents as above. The reaction is carried out with  
standard potassium aluminum phosphate solution. (1) water  
saturated with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  and  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  is added with  
stirring until complete precipitation of  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  is the  
precipitate. (2) 5 ml. of 10%  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  and 10 ml. of 10%  
 $\text{K}_2\text{AlPO}_4$  are added dropwise. After stirring and  
the addition of 10 ml. of 10%  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  the precipitate is  
removed by centrifugation.

CH

IV. Colorimetric titrations (continuity).  
V. General violet, a new specific indicator.  
VI. Determination of tin(IV).  
VII. Determination of tin(IV).  
VIII. Direct complexometric determination of tin in steel made with the general violet (anthroquinone) indicator is described. The selectivity of the determination is good. The method is applicable to tin(IV) and a large number of other cations (e.g., Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Pt<sup>2+</sup>, Cr<sup>3+</sup> and Ti<sup>4+</sup>). This is a distribution publication. The paper that appeared in *Chem. Lett.* 1964, No. 8630. D. R. GERBER

✓ 100%

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*Soviet Analytical Chem., Koliay University, Prague*

1. PLATE 11

Preparation of complexes I, II and III  
I. Preparation of complex I: A mixture of Cu(II) (1 mmole), 1,10-phenanthroline (1 mmole), and 1,10-phenanthroline-5-sulfonic acid (1 mmole) was dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1 N HCl. After stirring for 1 hr at room temperature, the solution was neutralized with 1 N NaOH. The resulting precipitate was collected by centrifugation, washed with water, and dried. Yield: 0.5 g. Anal. (ANAL.): Molar mass, 301.0; Cu, 23.0%; S, 10.0%. Found: m.p., 301°C.; Cu, 23.0%; S, 10.0%.

II. Preparation of complex II: A mixture of Cu(II) (1 mmole), 1,10-phenanthroline (1 mmole), and 1,10-phenanthroline-5-sulfonic acid (1 mmole) was dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1 N HCl. After stirring for 1 hr at room temperature, the solution was neutralized with 1 N NaOH. The resulting precipitate was collected by centrifugation, washed with water, and dried. Yield: 0.5 g. Anal. (ANAL.): Molar mass, 301.0; Cu, 23.0%; S, 10.0%. Found: m.p., 301°C.; Cu, 23.0%; S, 10.0%.

III. Preparation of complex III: A mixture of Cu(II) (1 mmole), 1,10-phenanthroline (1 mmole), and 1,10-phenanthroline-5-sulfonic acid (1 mmole) was dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1 N HCl. After stirring for 1 hr at room temperature, the solution was neutralized with 1 N NaOH. The resulting precipitate was collected by centrifugation, washed with water, and dried. Yield: 0.5 g. Anal. (ANAL.): Molar mass, 301.0; Cu, 23.0%; S, 10.0%. Found: m.p., 301°C.; Cu, 23.0%; S, 10.0%.

B. Spectroscopic

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✓ action of memory cell operating in the 1111 and  
1110 modes. The 1111 mode is characterized by a high level of  
noise (about 100%) and a low level of signal (about 10%). The 1110 mode is  
characterized by a low level of noise (about 10%) and a high level of  
signal (about 90%). The 1111 mode is used for the initial calibration of  
the detector, while the 1110 mode is used for the main measurement.  
The detector is composed of two photomultiplier tubes. One tube is  
immersed in a pool of liquid nitrogen, while the other is immersed in a  
dilution bath. The two tubes are connected in series. The detector is  
calibrated by the use of radioactive sources. The detector is  
designed to detect the presence of small quantities of radioactive  
substances, such as plutonium, uranium, and thorium.

Nicholas Volmer

① gaw

ca

7

**Complexes in chemical analysis. VII. Determination of molybdenum by means of 8-hydroxyquinoline.** R. Přibl and M. Maláč (Charles Univ., Prague). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 15, 120-31 (1950) (in English); cf. *C.A.* 44, 105974; following abstr.—Mo (VI) is pptd. by 8-hydroxyquinoline (I) in a soln. contg. the di-Na salt of  $[\text{CH}_3\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2]$ ; (II) and a buffer prep'd. from 3 pts. 60% NH<sub>4</sub>OAc and 4 pts. 60% HOAc. Fe<sup>+++</sup>, Al, Be, Zn, Ni, Co, Mn, Pb, Cd, Bi, Cu, and Hg<sup>++</sup> do not interfere. Cu<sup>++</sup> and Fe<sup>+++</sup> can be detd. also by addn. of more I after masking alk. with NH<sub>3</sub>. Ti must be removed as the hydroxide before detn. Mo, W, V, and U interfere with the detn. Mo in the presence of U is pptd. by I in the presence of HOAc contg. II, then the U is pptd. by more I and NaOH; only W and V interfere. **VIII. Gravimetric estimation of beryllium.** R. Přibl and K. Kucharsky. *Ibid.* 132-46.—Add NH<sub>3</sub> to 80-120 ml. of a soln. contg. 50-80 mg. of Be and any amt. of Al until pptn. of hydroxides begins, dissolve the ppt. with HCl, add 0.5 g. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and, for each 27 mg. of Al, 2 ml. of a soln. prep'd. by dissolving 29.21 g.  $[\text{CH}_3\text{N}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2]$ ; (I) in 40 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O and making alk. to methyl red with NH<sub>3</sub>. Ppt. the Be(OH)<sub>2</sub> with 15-20 ml. 14% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, allow to stand 2-3 hrs., filter, and wash with 100-150 ml. hot NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> made neutral with NH<sub>3</sub>. Repeat the pptn. if the amt. of Al is 130% of that of Be. Al is detd. in the filtrates by addn. of HCl and KClO<sub>4</sub> to destroy I, boiling out the Cl<sup>-</sup> and pptn. with NH<sub>4</sub>OH. Phosphate is first pptd. with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$ . Both metals in mixts. of Be with Fe or Cr can be detd. in the same manner except the Cr soln. must be boiled and cooled to ensure complete complexing Ti. Large amts. of V interfere while Pb, Bi, Cu, Cd, Co, Ni, Mn, and Zn do not. J. H. Scott

1957

MALAT, J.

New machinery for wool combing and spinning mills, p. 7.

(Textil. Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

124-58-9-10436

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 146 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Malastovskiy, B. Ya.

TITLE: A Dynamometer for the Experimental Determination of the Force  
Exerted on the Cutting Tool of a Cutting Machine for Mining  
(Dinamometr dlya eksperimental'nogo opredeleniya sily, deyst-  
vuyushchey na rezets gornoj mashiny)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raschety, konstruir, i ispytaniya gorn. mashin. Nr 3.  
Moscow, Ugletekhizdat, 1957, pp 193-203

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Cutting tools--Performance    2. Dynamometers--Applications

Card 1/1

MALASKOVA, V.; NOUZA, K.

Generalized proliferation of the mast cells - mastocytoma. Cas. Lek.  
Cesk. 101 no.15:459-464 13 Ap '62.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze, prednosta prof. dr.  
J. Horejsi, DrSc; prednosta klinickeho oddeleni doc. dr. J. Libansky.

(MAST CELLS)

LIBANSKY, J.; BRABEC, V.; MALASKOVA, V.; PUDLAK, P.

Post-transfusion hemolytic reactions without kidney function  
disorders. Cas.lek.česk 100 no.37:1157-1162 15 S '61.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION compl) (HEMOLYSIS)

LIBANSKY, J.; MALASKOVA, V.; FORTYNOVA, J.; VOPATOVA, M.

Experiences with the transfusion of blood platelets in thrombo-cytopenias and thrombocytopathies. Cas.lek.cask. 98 no.49/50:  
1568-1572 4 D '59.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze, reditel prof.dr.J.Horejsi,  
klin.oddeleni, prednosta doc.dr. J. Libansky, a transfuzni stanice,  
prednosta dr. M. Vopatova.

(BLOOD PLATELETS)

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

(THROMBOOPENIA ther.)

MALASKA, Zdenek, Prim. MUDr.

Hemolytic disease of newborn with Rh incompatibility. I. aerology.  
Cesk. pediat. 12 no. 7:558-564 5 July 57.

1, Fakultni transfusni stanice v Olomouci, prednosta prim MUDr Z.  
Malaska.

(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FETAL, blood in  
bilirubin levels (Cz))

(BILIRUBIN, in blood  
in fetal erythroblastosis (Cz))

MALASKA, Zdenek., MUDr.

Transfusion services in the USSR. Cesk. zdravot. 4 no. 1:45-50  
Feb. 56.

1. Primar fakultni transfusni stanice v Olomouci.  
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION,  
in Russia (Cz))

MALASKA, Zdenek, Prim. MUDr

Organization of blood transfusion centers in surgical centers and  
responsibility of the physicians. Rozhl.chir. 34 no.5:300-303  
May 55.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION  
serv. organiz. on surg. centers, physician's  
liability for proper admin.)

(PHYSICIANS  
responsibility in blood transfusion admin.)

MAŁASIEWICZ, Andrzej, mgr inż.

Application of utility television in underwater works. Gosp  
wodna 24 no. 4:136-140 Ap '64.

1. Institute of Hydraulic Construction, Polish Academy of  
Sciences, Gdańsk.

PA 40/49T78

USSR/Mining Methods  
Drilling

Jan 49

"Prospecting-Drilling Work in the Krivoy Rog Basin," V. D. Malashonok, Geol Dept, Min of Metal Ind, 3 PP

"Gor Zhur" No 1

Discusses methods to increase productivity of drilling work in Krivoy Rog Basin. Shot boring should be used more extensively in drilling through high-strength rocks. Use of

40/49T78

USSR/Mining Methods (Contd)

Jan 49

elevators instead of shackles or hoisting tackle, and backing forks instead of barholders, is prevalent in the basin. Lists four measures to be considered in preventing well cave-ins. Derricks have been standardized into three types according to depth of well.

40/49T78

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